PRIVATE MEMBERS' DAY IN THE HOUSE

Budget Debate Will be Resumed on Thursday—Barr's Bill to Amend Railway Act Will be Considered, Together With Mr. Graham's Bill.

Ottawa, Mar. 8—Private members' business again engaged the attention of the House today. The budget debate will be resumed on Thursday. F. D. Monk, (Conservative, Jacques Cartier), was informed that the total amount of customs duties paid to date upon materials imported from the United States which entered into the construction of the Quebec bridge, had been $504,884. H. B. Ames (Conservative, Montreal), secured an order for a copy of all the papers necessary to bring out information in respect to the Robbins Irrigation company up to date.

J. E. Armstrong, (Conservative), Lambton East, asked:—

(1)—What is the total amount of money claimed by daily papers of Canada, as damage to their circulation owing to the action of the postmaster general in connection with the changing of the postal regulations last May.

(2)—Has the government received any complaints from the Canadian Press association in regard to the regulations governing weekly papers? If so, what is the nature of the said complaints and what action does the government intend to take in regard to same?

In reply to the second question Hon. Mr. Lemieux replied: "No." In reply to the first, he produced a partial list of papers to whom cheques have been issued, showing that La Presse, Montreal, had received $20,652.

Barr's Amendment.

Dr. Barr, (Conservative, Dufferin), spoke for over an hour in support of his bill to amend the Railway act by making it easier for telephone and telegraph companies to string their wires across railway tracks, and to provide that in respect to wires, sewers and conduits, railway companies which object should take the matter before the railway commission. At present, the consent of the board of the construction under or above railways has to be secured. Dr. Barr read letters from the secretary of many municipalities in support of his measure.

The premier, in reply, said Hon. Mr. Graham's bill dealt with some of these points. The government had no objection to Dr. Barr's bill being given the second reading and the two could then be considered together in railway committee.

When R. L. Borden's bill providing for the bringing on of bye-elections automatically was reached, Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out an objection. Such a law would make it necessary to hold bye-elections, perhaps a few weeks before a general election. He thought, as a rule, bye-elections were brought on promptly. Mr. Borden urged the necessity for some such law and referred to the fact that St. James division, Montreal, had been without a representative for over a year. The bill was given a second reading and will be considered in conjunction with Hon. Mr. Aylesworth's bill to amend the election act.

Blain's Cigarette Motion.

Richard Blain's cigarette motion occupied the last twenty minutes before adjournment at six o'clock, but it was talked out. The premier expressed the opinion that there was a good deal of difference of views among members and that further discussion was desirable.

SOCIALISTS IN BERLIN.

Plan for Big Celebration—Alarm Felt for Result.

Berlin, Mar. 18—Frederick von Moltke, the Prussian minister of the interior, was questioned in the Diet today by Herr von Arnim, Conservative, regarding what the government proposed to do in Berlin tomorrow. The minister replied that the government was fully aware of the intentions of the Socialists and that the police would be at their posts.

Continuing, he appealed to the population to remain quiet tomorrow, which is the anniversary of the barricading and street fighting of the revolution of 1848.

The Socialists have filled the city and its suburbs with calls to twenty-five mass meetings where addresses on the suffragist question will be heard. These in Berlin have been called for 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but in the suburbs the meetings will be held in the evening. Workmen are requested to cease laboring at three o'clock in the afternoon and assemble in places agreed upon where the motto of the day, "Prussia in 1848 and 1908," will be discussed. Notices have been posted at most of the factories of this city declaring that the workmen would be locked out until March 23rd if they leave the factories before the usual hour of closing tomorrow. The police will be brought in full force to meet any contingency and it is probable that a great part of the local garrison will be confined to barracks ready for an emergency.

U. S. and Bank Circulation.

Washington, Mar. 18—The senate committee on finance today voted unanimously to amend the Aldrich financial bill by eliminating railroad bonds as security for National bank note circulation. It is also decided to amend the bill so as to retain the provision of the present law prohibiting the retirement of National banks of more than $9,000,000 of circulation in any one month. The committee discussed the proposition of increasing the taxation on emergency circulation outstanding more than six months. The rate under the bill as it now stands is six per cent. No action was taken on this feature.

Grover Cleveland Failing.

Lakewood, N.J., Mareh 18.—Grover Cleveland, ex-president of the United States, passed his seventy-first birthday anniversary today, in company with his wife and family. Cleveland's health is reported to be failing rapidly.

WILL DEAL DIRECTLY WITH COAL OPERATORS

National Scale Committee Recommends That Each District Negotiate its own Agreements With Operators, Basing Minimum Scale of Wages on Present Contracts.

Indianapolis, Mar. 18—After standing at loggerheads for almost a week, the Mitchell and Lewis factions in the United Mine Workers' national convention got together late this afternoon. At four o'clock the national scale committee after standing at variance, six to fifteen, for two or three days on matters of policy, agreed to submit an unanimous report to the miners' national convention.

The report recommends in part: "That in view of the fact that the operators of the central competitive coal field, composed of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, having refused to meet us in an interstate convention prior to the expiration of our present contract or any other specific date, each district is authorized to negotiate agreements with the operators' association of their respective districts, or where operators have no association then with them collectively within the district.

"That the basis upon which such agreements be made shall be for not less than the present wage rates."

"That if districts or groups of districts fail to secure a contract with their operators before the expiration of the present contracts, through the coal operators' association or collectively, the question of making contracts by other methods shall be left in the hands of the international executive board and districts affected."

This policy will permit the miners in every district to meet their operators at once and negotiate contracts, using their present contracts as the minimum of what they can make a settlement on. It means the abandonment this year of the interstate relations, but it also means that while there will be strikes in several states they will be shortlived, and there will be no general suspension. The convention adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow when the report will be acted on.

THE S. A. IMMIGRANTS.

Lieut. Col. Howell Talks of His Experiences in Settling New-Comers.

Winnipeg, Mar. 18—Lieut. Col. Howell, secretary of immigration for the Salvation army, has arrived in the city from the west, where he has been superintending the distribution of the five hundred Salvation army immigrants who recently passed through the city. The party went to Revelstoke without a break and there three car loads were sent on to Vernon for various places in the Okanagan valley. At Vernon the settlers were met by the mayor and a large crowd of citizens, and were heartily welcomed to their new home. All during Saturday night small parties were left at various points as the main contingent continued on its way to the coast. The people who remained at the small stations all had situations and the arrangements were made with the station master to provide shelter for them for the night.

When Vancouver was reached the whole party was housed in the Hotel Welcome. One hundred and twenty were then sent on to Vancouver Island and the remainder went to the positions which were awaiting them in the neighborhood of Vancouver city. With the exception of a few domestics none of these army immigrants remained in the cities, for during the seventeen days on shipboard and during the journey by rail the army officials emphasized the desirability of going at once onto the land. In spite of many tempting offers which were made to the people, therefore, without exception the men all went to the rural districts. Fifty families in the party had from $750 to $3,000 in cash, and some of these people were eager to buy farms at once, but they were all persuaded to hire themselves out to farmers for a year and thus gain an idea of farm work in Canada before purchasing property themselves. Col. Howell stated that not an unkind word had been said of these people on the coast, and the opinion seemed to be a unanimous one that they were an exceptionally fine class.

The next specially chartered boat with army immigrants will leave Glasgow on the 28th of this month, and the people should pass through Winnipeg about the 8th or 10th of April. As before, all will go through into British Columbia. The party this time is not so large as the last one, consisting of three hundred men, women and children. Most of them are Scotch, though there are also some English and Irish in the party. Col. Howell will go east tonight and will make arrangements for the reception of this second contingent.

Winnipeg, March 18.—The Pearson Land Company of this city to-day concluded a deal with the C. N. R. involving the turnover of about one million dollars, mostly cash, by which the railroad sells out three hundred and fifty thousand acres of its farm land holdings in the Last Mountain country.

Breaks From Syndicate.

London, Mar. 18—Under pressure exerted by the Transvaal government, which entitled it to sixty per cent. of the company's output, the Premier Diamond Mining company has definitely refused to renew its agreement with the diamond syndicate. The Premier company announces that it will market its own output on the expiration this month of the present contract with the syndicate. Up to the present time the syndicate has taken the output of both the Premier and the De Beers companies. The fact that the agreement is not to be renewed means that war will be declared by the Premier company against the De Beers company and the general opinion is that diamonds will be cheaper.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD MEETING IN REGINA

Large Growth in the Diocese Since the Last Meeting—Resolution Endorsing the Teaching of Religious Doctrine in Schools When Trustees Permit.

Regina, Mar. 19—Over 100 clerical and lay delegates are in attendance here today at a meeting of the synod of the diocese of Qu'Appelle. The synod opened with services in the church when the bishop of Qu'Appelle delivered his annual charge in which he briefly reviewed the great growth of the churches in the diocese during the year.

At a subsequent session held in the new hall, the roll was called and the credentials dealt with. On meeting again in the afternoon the very Rev. Dean of Qu'Appelle was elected secretary with R. G. Dobie, of Indian Head assistant secretary, the latter appointment being necessary by the growth of the business of the diocese.

Spencer Page, of Regina, was elected lay secretary and R. B. Gordon, of Indian Head, was appointed solicitor of the synod. The treasurer's report was carried unanimously. The most interesting feature of the evening was the discussion provoked by the following resolution, moved by Rural Dean Johnson:—

"Resolved, that it is desirable that all the clergy and lay readers in charge of missions should endeavor to avail themselves wenever possible of the privileges contained in section 137 of chapter 29 of the statutes of the province."

The section in question provides for the giving of such religious instruction as school trustees shall permit or desire. A number of the delegates declared that in the majority of schools the trustees objected to the giving of religious instruction. Rev. Rural Dean Pratt saw no use in the clergy going into schools unless they were able to give definite churches' instruction. The country was full enough of simple Bible teaching. H. G. Dawson, of Wapella, strongly attacked the sentiments of Rev. Mr. Pratt and said the church had no business to teach definite church doctrines. The Sunday school was meant for that. The resolution eventually carried unanimously.

C. N. R. Sells 350,000 Acres of Land. FOSTER'S FORECASTS.

Prognosticator Warns to Expect Severe Weather Around March 20.

Washington, D.C., Mar. 17—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent 13 to 17, warm wave 12 to 16, cool wave 15 to 19. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 18, cross Pacific slope by close of 19, great central valleys 20 to 22, eastern states 23. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about 18, great central valleys 20, eastern states 22. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about 21, great central valleys 23, eastern states 25.

This disturbance will be very severe on the Pacific slope and coast and on the North Pacific ocean. Better take no risks on the Pacific waters till that storm shall have passed. It will continue to be a dangerous storm from the Pacific coast to meridian 80, which latter it will pass not far from March 21.

The warm wave of this disturbance will keep well to north and the cool wave well to south and it will average much cooler along the middle and south Atlantic coasts than in the northern interior.

A severe cold wave will follow this storm and precipitation will increase in Atlantic states while rainfall will continue deficient in the interior of the continent particularly in the states. Indications are that it will be too dry in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi valleys.

Immediately following March 14 very severe storms are expected all around the earth and again I warn my readers to be on the alert from 16 to 20. The forces of Nature will be unusually favorable to great disturbances.

While it is difficult to locate these great storms indications are that near March 18, at which time I expect the storm forces to reach their greatest intensities, one storm centre will be on the Atlantic slope and while the western storm moves into the great central valleys the eastern storm will be moving out onto the Atlantic ocean along the steamship routes.

An earthquake in some other section of the globe about that time would render our storms less dangerous but I do not desire to forecast earthquakes. My predictions for heavier rains on the eastern part of the continent than in the interior for February proved to be correct and is of some importance in reference to coming crops. Condition of the soil at close of March will have much to do with crops of 1908.

Operative Millers' Convention.

Minneapolis, Mar. 18—Minneapolis will entertain the national convention of the Fraternity of the Operative Millers of America, early in June. This was determined this morning at a conference between the secretary of the fraternity, J. F. Mueller, editor of the Operative Miller, Chicago, and Chairman of Public Affairs Committee Wallace G. Nye, of the Commercial club. Mr. Mueller has been here some days in this connection. The last convention was held at Niagara, three hundred members being present. A large attendance is expected at Minneapolis.

New York-Paris Auto Race.

Cobre, Nevada, March 18.—The American car in the New York to Paris race left here today for Goldfield. Cobre is 185 miles west of Ogden. The Moto-Bloc, second French car, will be shipped by freight from Carroll, Iowa. During the trip the Frenchmen will remain in their car, sleeping and eating therein. The Italian car left Granger, Wyoming today. Granger is 140 miles from Ogden.

INDIA IS HAVING A TERRIBLE FAMINE

Unless Rain Falls Soon the Situation Will Be the Worst in Years.—Drought Has Existed Continuously Since September.

Calcutta, March 18.—The terrible thing in India is not the extremity of local famines, but the general scarcity throughout the country, proved by the continual rise in the price of grain. In the Deccan, in Eastern Bengal, in Calcutta, Benares and Allahabad, the same complaint is made. Within twenty years wages may have doubled, but the cost of common food has quadrupled, even when famine prices have not been reached, as happens now in large districts every year. Life is becoming harder for all working people and for all people who do not notice the increasing burden are the few who could not possibly eat up their incomes if they tried. But in the united provinces, some twenty miles south of the Jumna, and Allahabad, the direct cause of famine is obvious enough.

No Rain Since September.

Not a drop of rain has fallen since the first week of September, and day by day the sun rises clear in a sky-like steel. As a rule the rain lasts till well on in October, and the winter rains begin in December. This season the December harvest was almost ruined, and the ground so hard that scarcely a quarter of the usual crops could be sown for the greater harvest that ought to come in March. If no rain falls, men who have known all the Indian famines since the 70's believe that this year's famine will be the worst India has ever suffered.

Coming southwest from Allahabad the country is nearly flat and rather thickly covered with isolated thorns and the mango trees, which yield a food much sought after, but now regarded as one of the causes of cholera in famines.

The land is divided into tiny fields, about the size of one to four tennis courts, marked off by earthen banks, along which there is a right of way. Round the villages, when the wells still hold water, some of these fields are green with potatoes or young wheat or a bushy pulse with yellow flower, and all day the ryots, or cultivators are busy distributing the precious water by little channels. But many of the wells are dry, and so are many tanks or public ponds, which are the social centre of village life. In fact, the only tank seen recently with plenty of water was one that three crocodiles had selected for their home. Apart from the village wells, the little squares and oblongs of field are absolutely bare, not a weed showing; for miles on miles the drab surface is bare, drouth, however, can be foreseen, and if foresight can save the people they will be saved.

Preparations for Famine.

Preparations for the famine began in October. Last month what are called "test works" were established. On these works heavy tasks are set, and no payment is made except for work accomplished. It is believed that nothing but real hunger will drive men to work of this kind, and so when 200 men were found to be laboring at each of the test works it was assumed that hunger was general, and a "state of famine" was declared. A state of famine implies relief work, on which the government pays a fixed rate of wages to all workers, and assistance of some kind is given to everyone who comes—women, children, babies, and the old. The rate is decided by the famine commissioner, according to his estimate of the price of grain, which in this case he has fixed for the time at eighteen pounds to the rupee (36 cents). This gives a payment of 4 cents a day for diggers, whether men or women (but hardly any women agree to dig), 3 cents for carriers, chiefly women, 2 cents for children and 1 cent for babies. There are a few other modifications, and women who give birth to a baby on the works are rewarded with a gift of 33 cents down. The money is paid out of a guarded treasure tent every afternoon, and the people buy their own food from local merchants, who generally bring the grain on the backs of bullocks from Allahabad. The women usually grind it themselves and make it into paste with a little salt, and that is what the families live upon.

After the Salvation Army.

Toronto, Mar. 18—A deputation of unemployed waited on Premier Whitney today and asked that work be found for them. One of the speakers, H. B. Dickson, complained bitterly of the action of the Salvation Army in still bringing out immigrants to Canada when so many that come to Canada under their flag a year ago were unemployed. All the Salvation Army wanted to know, he said, was whether a man had five pounds, ten shillings. If he had it made no difference whether he was a laborer or not, they would send him to Canada. Mr. Whitney promised to see if anything could be done.

Sanitariums in West.

Ottawa, Mar. 18—At the eighth annual meeting of the Canadian association for the prevention of consumption which opened here today, Dr. Moore, the general secretary, reported that he had spent half the year in travelling and covered Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the more important towns in New Ontario. As a direct result of his work a sanitarium had been established in British Columbia, one will be erected this spring in Manitoba and everything points to the establishment of one in each of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. During the year some two and a half million pages of literature had been distributed.

Burned to Death.

St. John, N.B., Mar. 18—Clara McGuiggan was burned to death and Margaret Hayes is dying as the result of a fire which destroyed the house on which both were sleeping in the house on Sheffield street today. Both women are supposed to have been asleep when the fire broke out.

The World's Most Successful Cure

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Weak Lungs
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PSYCHINE

Cured Us Both.

"I used the sample bottle of Psychine you sent me and find it helped me very much. My chest is much better. My wife took the Grippe when she was in Ottawa. She got a large bottle, and after using it for a few days she was quite well. I took a cold and am using it and am getting alright. Again I think it one of the best tonics on the market to-day."

R. N. Dafoe,
Northfield.
Farm, Que.

Psychine vs. Consumption.

"I was given up 16 years ago as an incurable consumptive, by Prof. Lyman, Rush Medical College, Chicago. I suffered several years after this until I heard of Psychine, and through it I was restored to perfect health, which I have enjoyed for the past ten years. My sickness began first with catarrh of the head. I readily advise catarrh and la grippe sufferers to take Psychine."

Mrs. A. Wells.
Lyndall, Man.

A sweeping statement, you say. That is true, but proof of the statement is to be found everywhere.

PSYCHINE is the prescription of one of the greatest Lung Specialists the world has seen. It is the result of his own and several other prominent physicians' life study. It is a thoroughly tested remedy that is doing a great work for humanity.

PSYCHINE builds up the run-down system from whatever cause. Colds, Coughs, Pain in the Chest and Lungs, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Chills Night Sweats, Wasting Diseases, and Stomach Troubles, quickly yield to its wonderful curative power. All druggists recommend it. Fifty Cents and One Dollar per bottle.—Dr. T. A. Slocum, Ltd., Toronto.

TIMBER SCANDAL GETS KNOCK OUT

Ames and Company Driven to Wall, Fight Hard to Block Securing of Facts.

Ottawa, Mar. 17—The alleged timber berths scandal got another knockout blow at the public accounts committee today when Mr. A. W. Fraser, K.C., Ottawa, the man who put in the tenders and knew all about it, was examined although Messrs. Ames, Bristol, Reid and Northrup strenuously tried to prevent the taking of his evidence. No less than three subpoenas were sent to Mr. Fraser by Mr. Ames, yet he not only refused to call him but objected to his being heard today. The system pursued by those using the muck-rake is to pretend to be anxious to get material witnesses, but to refuse to call them when they put in an appearance. In other words, they summon witnesses, refuse to call them and block the proceedings rather than that they should be heard. Mr. J. G. Hurriff, Liberal member for West Assiniboia, has attended the committee for days and was anxious to be examined on oath, but the opposition will not hear him.

Refuse to Examine Own Witness.

When A. W. Fraser appeared in the witness stand and took the oath today Mr. Ames objected to his being heard. Mr. MacDonald (Pictou) pointed out that Mr. Fraser was Mr. Ames' own witness, and not only did Mr. (Ames) refuse to go on with his examination, but he would not say that he would recall Mr. Fraser if his examination was postponed. Mr. Bristol, Mr. Reid and Mr. Northrup all joined in shutting out Mr. Fraser's evidence which compelled Mr. MacDonald to protest against the persistent obstructive tactics of the opposition in excluding evidence. Mr. MacDonald said he intended asking Mr. Fraser a few questions seeing that Mr. Ames would not examine his own witness. Insinuation was not evidence. The questions put by MacDonald elicited the fact that Mr. Fraser had been representing clients since 1687 in the way of tendering for timber berths, as he was familiar with that work.

"Tell in general words what the practice is," said Mr. MacDonald, and it should be mentioned that he was only able to get out the evidence between the interruptions of Bristol, Ames and Reid, who talked of allowing the practice of a court.

"This is not a court," retorted Mr. MacDonald.

"What we want are facts."

"Sometimes," went on Mr. Fraser, in answer in to Mr. MacDonald, "I took up the tenders to the department. Sometimes some of the other members of the firm did so, and sometimes they were sent by clerks. Sometimes tenders have been given to the clients to put in themselves. When I went with a tender I handed it to the clerk of the department, generally to the lady who was acting as secretary. There were two or three young ladies in the room and I would not say to whom I handed it."

"Whoever happened to be there?" said MacDonald.

"Yes," replied Mr. Fraser, "whoever happened to be there."

No "Secluded" Office.

"Did you ever see a secluded office where these tenders were said to be dealt with?"

"I never saw a secluded office and was never present when the tenders were dealt with."

"And, of course, you know nothing about that?"

"No, those who were present when the tenders were opened could tell you, if they were asked, that I was not there."

The witness then went on to say that he had never received any information from an official in the department in regard to tenders. Furthermore he had never had any conversations with Mr. Turriff upon the matter, and that the practice he pursued was the same as was the custom in such matters.

"So that in regard to those who insinuate about secret chambers and about information being given out it is entirely false?" asked Mr. MacDonald.

"Absolutely false," replied Mr. Fraser.

The witness went on to say that he had acted professionally on behalf of Mr. Burrows since 1901 or 1902, he was not sure which year. He had authority to use the name of W. H. Nolan on tenders put in his name.

Didn't Want Any Explanations.

"Give me some explanation about there being more than one cheque used," said Mr. MacDonald. Then commenced the obstruction of Ames, Bristol and Reid. They did not want to have any explanation or to get any information. They wanted to examine some one else who knew nothing about it in the hope of diverting public attention from the real point, and in this way circulate more insinuations and escandal. Mr. MacDonald scored the opposition for their obstruction and plainly told them that information was not what they wanted. Having done so he repeated the question about the cheques.

"The question of double cheques," said Fraser, "is not at all peculiar to tendering for timber berths. It is followed in all kinds of tenders. It is a common practice. Some followed it for one reason and some probably for another. There seems to be an idea that some one may get the amount of the cheque and in this way give the impression that some one else may benefit by it. I have known a man have three cheques and I have known a man come to me and add acertain amount of cash along with his cheque. Then there may be three or four parties interested and they put in their individual cheques."

The question of double cheques is common and as to tendering upon regular forms, he never received any special form and did not pay any attention to them.

To Mr. Bristol Mr. Fraser stated that he personally wrote in the figures in the tender which Mr. Ames said was not in the same ink as the other writing in the same tender and which Mr. Ames insinuated had been put in by Turriff in the secret room which nowhere existed.

The Scandal Exploded.

"The tender was prepared first," said Mr. Fraser, "and when I was ready to put it in I wrote the amount in it myself."

And in this way the last of Mr. Ames' discoveries as an expert on handwriting vanished in thin air.

Mr. Turriff was present and to prevent his being called some time was consumed by Messrs. Bristol, Ames and company. Mr. Turriff's statement, made the other day, denying and calling upon his traducers for examination under oath, has already appeared, but it is not what the opposition wants. Plying the muck-rake and true mud is their special feature. Mr. MacDonald had considerable amusement at the time at their futile efforts at attempting to get Mr. Fraser driven away from the witness stand. After some further obstruction on the part of the oppposition Mr. Turriff said:—

Still Refused to Call Turriff.

"I desire to say that during one of the previous sittings of the committee Mr. Ames tried to prove by Mr. Ryley, when he was on the stand, that I opened the tenders for these timber limits in secret. I have been here every day expecting Mr. Ames to call me. If he wanted to get the truth why did he not ask for me to be called. I was not called at the last meeting although I asked to be. I have come here again today and I am prepared to come at any time and give evidence under oath and be cross-examined. I have nothing to hide, or to be afraid or ashamed of."

And still the opposition refused this offer and will continue to do so as it is not truth they are after.

Stringent Law Against Speculators.

Berlin, March 17.—The stock market has shown evidences of pessimism as a result of the action by the Reichstag committee in the matter of dealing in futures. This committee, which in charge of the government stock exchange bill, has struck out the principal reform proposed by the government and has adopted a much more stringent paragraph against persons speculating than that contained in the present law. The committee proposes to punish with a maximum imprisonment of five years and fine of $2,500 any person negotiating or making time bargains without being registered. The existing law established a register which was intended to contain the names of all the persons having the right to deal in securities and products on time but this worked unsatisfactorily because it rather served as a loop hole for swindlers.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3-C free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays Pain. Mfd. only by

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CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

Marquis Ripon and Fowler to be in Asquith's Cabinet.

London, March 18.—There was much speculation in the lobbies of parliament last evening regarding the coming cabinet changes. It is understood that with the accession of Herbert H. Asquith to the premiership, there will be a reconstruction. The Marquis Ripon and Sir Henry Fowler both relying on being advanced, and Winston Churchill, under secretary for the colonies, and Sir Walter Funciman, financial secretary and treasurer, being promoted to cabinet ranks. It is not understood how the portfolios will be distributed, much depending upon whether Mr. Asquith elects to retain the chancellorship of the exchequer until he has piloted his old age pension scheme through parliament. The income tax collection already points to a bigger surplus than Mr. Asquith had anticipated in the last budget estimates. This surplus is thought to be marked for the pension.

Was Caught Between Cars.

Grank Forks, Mar. 18—The coroner has decided an inquest unnecessary in the case of Pat Moran, of Chicago. It appears the deceased was riding between the vestibules of the G.N. Oriental Limited from Grand Forks. After leaving Larimore station the train pulled up to take water, and Moran was badly squeeed when the slack was taken up. On starting up again Moran dropped to the track and was run over, both legs being cut off below the knee. He was discovered immediately. The deceased was 31 years of age, single, and a laborer. A sister in Chicago was notified and the body was shipped there for burial.

Will Three Rivers Be Port?

Montreal, March 18.—It is practically assured that owing to the congestion, the Empresses of the C.P.R. will not come to Montreal this season. It is probable the three big boats will go to Three Rivers, where the company has leased a thousand feet wharfage and all that is necessary would be a few more sidings to accommodate the passengers and freight. Superintendent Wallace has notified the longshoremen of the ancient capital that they must come down to Montreal rate of pay or the Empresses will sail past to Three Rivers, founded by the French centuries ago with the intention of being the head of the navigation.

DANGEROUS PURGATIVES

Many People Ruin Their Health Using Purgatives in Spring

A spring medicine is an actual necessity. Nature demands it as an aid to carrying of the impurities that have accumulated in the blood during the winter months. Thousands of people recognizing the necessity of a spring medicine dose themselves with harsh, griping purgatives. This is a serious mistake. Ask any doctor and he will tell you that the use of purgative medicine weakens the system, but does not cure disease. In the spring the system needs building up—purgatives weaken. The blood should be made rich, red and pure—purgatives cannot do this. What is needed in the spring is a tonic, and the best tonic medical science has yet devised is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose of this medicine actually makes new rich red blood. The new blood strengthens every organ, every nerve, every part of the body. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills banish pimples and unsightly skin eruptions. That is why they cure headaches, backaches, rheumatism, neuralgia, general weakness and a host of other troubles that come from poor, watery blood. That is why men and women who use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills eat well, sleep well, and feel bright, active and strong. Mrs. Joseph Lepage, St. Jerome, Que., says: "My daughter suffered from headaches and dizziness. Her appetite was poor. She had no strength and could not study or do any work. She was thin and pale as a sheet. A neighbor advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking a couple of boxes we could see an improvement in her condition. She used the pills for some weeks longer when they fully restored her health, and she is now enjoying the best health she ever did." Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring if you want to be healthy and strong. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.